BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

State Library

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.....NO. 12.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

A. J. HAWLEY.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to those having business in the above line.
Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him. 6-2m*
Oct. 13th, 1854

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[SEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

TO ARRIVE.
Per Schrs. R. W. Brown and Lillie Saunders.
2,000 LBS. Codfish, fine and large; 10 bbls. of fine Yellow Onions; 2 do. Fulton Market Beef; 4 half bbls. Fulton do. do.; 5 bbls. Hiram Smith's family Flour; 5 do. Hopeton do. do.; 5 do. Extra Vincent do. do.; 10 half bbls. Hopeton and H. Smith's; 4 half do. Rye Flour; 30 bags extra Buckwheat; 10 ¼ and ½ kegs do; 5 boxes do; 25 do. extra Hydraulic Adamantine Candles; 16 half boxes do. do. do. Will be low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Nov. 10th, 1854

FRESH AND PRIME,
Per Schr. A. J. DeRosset from New York.
25 BOXES fine Cheese; 16 kegs extra Goshen Butter; 5 bbls. White Leaf Lard; 2 bbls. W. B. Lamp Oil; 25 bbls. R. L. and A. Stuarts C. Yellow Sugars. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S
Nov 10

GENIN CAPS.—The assortment of Boys' Fine Caps at the Emporium, is acknowledged to be superior in variety and beauty to any former supply we have ever had
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Virginia Tent, I. O. of R., No. 340.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover co., Oct. 28, 1854.—11-1m

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
ALL Taxes not paid by December Court, will, without reservation, be sold, as further indulgence cannot be granted. E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
[Herald copy 3t.] 54-1w—10-3t

LAND FOR SALE.
ON THE FIRST SATURDAY IN DECEMBER next, I will offer for sale at public Auction, at the residence of H. Burnett, in New Hanover county, SEVENEIGHTH of a certain tract of land lying near Burgaw Creek and containing about 102 acres.
Terms—One half cash, the balance six months credit, with approved security. D. McINTIRE.
Nov. 17.—11-1t* Agent of EDWARD SANDERS.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free boy; he is, no doubt, lurking in New Hanover or the lower part of Duplin county, where his father Nicholas Buffoe, a bricklayer, has a wife.—I will give the above reward of thirty dollars for his delivery to the Subscriber, or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him. WM. L. MOORE.
Aug. 25th, 1854 51-tf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

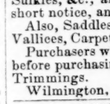
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

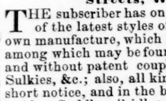
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.



FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

2,000 ACRES OF PINEY LANDS FOR SALE in Duplin county, on the water of the North East branch of Cape Fear River; well adapted for making Tar and Turpentine. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, or JAS. W. SOUTHERLAND, Kenansville, Duplin county.
E. MURRILL, JR.
Sept. 29, 1854 4-tld

General Notices.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP

AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and ranaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

TEACHER WANTED.
WANTED—A Teacher for School District No. 34, New Hanover Co., (Long Creek.) Apply to JAMES McINTIRE, Ch'm'n of Committee.
Oct. 31 9-tf

WANTED,
A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, A. M. COLVIN, JNO. HENRY, } Committee.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subsriber will offer for sale, on the 2d day of November next, all his Lands in Bladen county, on Ellis' Creek, 6 miles from Cape Fear River, containing between 13 and 14 hundred acres, with 300 acres good swamp Land, about 60 acres of which is cleared, drained and under cultivation; the ballance of which is good Piney Land, well Timbered, with two crops of Boxes, from one to three years old, with a good barn and comfortable dwellings, high and healthy, with excellent water, a good Well and never-failing Spring; also, as good a location for a Turpentine Distillery as there is in the County. At the same time, on the premises, all my stock, Mules and Waggons, Farming implliments, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Conditions made known on day of sale.
Sep. 1, 1854 52-3m*] JOHN N. McCOLL.
Fayetteville Carolinian copy 2 months.

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL. The Mill is in perfect order, with a 52 inch Circular Saw, 18 horse power Engine. Refer to Charles Montague, of Fayetteville, for quality of the Mill. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to JOHN A. SANDERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

MY WHEREABOUTS.
THE subscriber would take this method of informing his friends in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and his acquaintances generally, that he is at present engaged in the store of Mr. A. B. McCALEB, on Market street, near Market Dock, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. Goods will be sold low, and no pains spared to please. JACOB W. CARR.
Wilmington, Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.
EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has 1600 ACRES OF LAND, about 50 miles from Wilmington, on both sides the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on which is an abundance of the best Lightwood for Tar, which he will rent on reasonable terms to any responsible persons, to be worked during the present Fall and Winter. Those having hands to spare can do well by making an early application.
ALFRED SMITH.
Whiteville, N. C. 8-2m
Oct. 27th, 1854

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders. WM. R. PICKETT, HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARNS all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. W. H. BEATTY,
D. P. BEATTY,
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,600 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
2½ ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant. This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœ, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department.....$8 to $12
Academic.....16
Collegiate.....20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.
RATES OF TUITION:
Beginners.....$7 00
2nd Class.....$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics.....$15 00
ALLMAND A. McKOY,
JOHN R. BEAMAN,
THOMAS M. LEE, } Committee.
WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN,
HOSEA J. HOBBS,
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE.
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1854.

North Carolina Legislature.

Both Houses of the General Assembly of this State convened at Raleigh on Monday and, as we learn from a despatch sent to us by a friend there, organized by the election of Warren W. Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland, as Speaker of the Senate, and S. P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell, as Speaker of the House. Quentin Busbee and James T. Marriott, Esqs., both of Raleigh, have been chosen Chief Clerks. The Governor's Message will be sent in to-day, we presume. The speedy organization of both Houses affords an indication of harmony, which we hope the subsequent action of the Legislature will bear out.

In the multitude of business likely to come before the present Legislature, there is much that cannot properly assume a party character—at any rate, it cannot do so without seriously affecting the public interest. Of this character, are the various projects for the Internal Improvement of the State, for the increase of its Banking Capital, for providing additional means to meet the accruing demands against the State Treasury, etc. In regard to these matters, the interests to be reconciled will be chiefly local—the difficulties to be met will be mainly owing to the multiplicity of applications for Railroad and Banking charters—the former coupled with a request that the State shall become the principal stockholder. To grant all, would be perfectly impossible—to make a selection, must be necessarily invidious; and yet, if anything is to be done, such selection must be made. These are matters from which no party should hold back for the purpose of casting the responsibility upon the opposing party. There manifestly *is* a responsibility to be taken—and a responsibility which no man or party can honestly dodge. It can only be properly met by all coming up to the scratch, and each adding his mite to the general fund of information—doing his part towards the equitable solution of all the difficulties surrounding a decision or a selection of the applications to be favorably acted on by the Legislature, with reference to their bearing upon the best interests of the State.

So far as the presiding officers of both Houses are concerned, we cannot but regard the selections as eminently judicious. Mr. Winslow is well known to all our readers as a gentleman of ability and courteous manners; cool, impartial and decided, he will preside over the Senate with dignity and efficiency.—Still in the prime of life, yet with all the advantages of an extensive knowledge of men and things, his decisions will, no doubt, be prompt, and, at the same time, cautious and accurate.

With Mr. Hill we have no personal acquaintance, but we know that few men of his age in the State enjoy a higher reputation or a more general popularity. He has been repeatedly a member of the House and is therefore familiar with its rules and business. He is, we are told of highly popular manners, and can hardly fail to give satisfaction as speaker of the House.

In regard to the political elections to be made by the Legislature, the most important will of course be two Senators, one to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term in March of last year, and the failure of the Legislature to elect a successor, and the other to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Badger, whose term will expire in March next. All parties of course look for the election of Democrats—the Whigs expect it—the Democrats require it—neither we feel certain will be disappointed. We abide the action of the Democratic caucus, having but one preference,—in favour of *true* and *known* Democrats. This much ascertained, we yield all personal preferences or dislikes.

The Legislature.

In addition to the news of the organization of both Houses, received by telegraph and published above we find the following details in the Raleigh Star:

For Speaker of the Senate Mr. Winslow of Cumberland, received 25 votes—Mr. Cherry of Bertie, 13 votes.

For Speaker of the House: Mr. Hill received 64 votes, Mr. Amis 46 votes, Messrs. Shepperd and Turner, 1 vote each

Hon. John Hill was unimously elected Clerk, and Quintin Busbee, Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Marriot was elected Chief Clerk of the House by a vote of 64, to 46 for S. D. Pool. George Howard, of Edgecombe, was chosen Assistant Clerk by acclamation.

Tuesday night the up passenger train, which left this place at three o'clock, came in contact with a freight train at Joyner's Depot. The freight train was on the turn-out—the switch had been altered, it is supposed intentionally, which caused the passenger train to run on to the turn-out, causing the collision. A negro brakesman, known as Sterling Pontain, had his leg fractured. The Locomotives are somewhat injured. We do not know the exact amount of damage. The switch tender is evidently in fault—whether through carelessness or intention we cannot say.

A UNITED PARTY.—The most united party in the Country is the Democracy of the Massachusetts Legislature. It is perfectly unanimous—it moves like *one man*—it speaks with one voice, and, unfortunately, it casts but *one* vote. There will be no bolting there—no divisions—no splits.

FIGURING HIM OUT.—It is said that the County Canvassers in New York, display a strong determination to figure Governor Seymour out of his election, having rejected a large number of ballots, sufficiently large to have given the election to Seymour, because they read "H. Seymour," instead of "*Horatio* Seymour." It remains to be seen whether the State Canvassers will or will not adopt this contemptible quibble for their rule of action. If they do, it is probable that an appeal will be taken to a higher tribunal—the Supreme Court we presume.

BAD FOR THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Hon. John M. Botts, of Va., has written a letter in which he says he is now, strongly inclined to fight on the side of the Know-Nothings." The Lord help the Know-Nothings! They're gone now, and salt couldn't save them. We make no secret of our opposition to the Know-Nothings, but we couldn't have found in our hearts to wish them anything quite so bad as this. Their game is about out when John M. Botts takes a hand in it—the thing is run in the ground. They might as well give it up so. The thing is out now. See if it isn't.

THE STEAMER GLADIATOR.—This Steamer, formerly running on the line between Wilmington and Charleston, has lately been purchased by a Baltimore Company, for the purpose of running her regularly between that City and Pongoleague and York River, Va., and various points on the Eastern and Western shores of Maryland.

☞Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "Clovernook Children"—by Alice Cary, published by Tickner & Fields, Boston. A neat volume of about three hundred pages, handsomely bound in muslin and illustrated.

Also, Fred. Vernon or the Victim of Avarice—by J. F. Smith, Esq., author of "Stanfield Hall," &c., a large 75 cent novel.

MAINE.—Mr. Fuller, Dem., has been officially declared elected to Congress from Maine. The district was very long doubtful.

By Telegraph from Raleigh.

A despatch from Raleigh, dated yesterday, the 23d inst., informs us that Hon. Asa Biggs and Hon. David S. Reid, (our present Governor,) have been nominated by the Democratic caucus, for United States Senators, and will probably be elected to-day. Indeed, of their election there can be little or no doubt.

We are pleased to see these evidences of harmony in the Democratic party, and of a disposition to get through with elections immediately and promptly, so as to allow the undivided attention of the Legislature to be directed to the consideration of the various questions of general interest awaiting a solution at its hands. After the senatorships have been disposed of, there will still remain several elections to be made—a Judge, some Solicitors, Secretary of State Treasurer and Comptroller; but if the Senatorships be got through with without difficulty, no serious delay need be expected with the other offices.

The gentlemen nominated are "true and known Democrats." Of their fidelity to the principles of their party, there can be no question—of their devotion to the interests of North Carolina, there can be as little. The position which Governor Reid has occupied since 1848, when he first canvassed the State as Democratic candidate for Governor, up to the present time, has kept him prominently before the public and renders remark unnecessary. The majorities he has received at the hands of the voters of the State, mark their appreciation of his character and services, better than any words of ours. Mr. Biggs has been less in public life recently. He has shunned rather than sought public positions. He is well-known, however, as a gentleman of sound judgment and strong sense, an able lawyer, and a pure and reliable politician. It has so happened that in two conventions of the democratic party held at Raleigh—in 1850 and 1854—we have served on the same committee with Mr. Biggs, that on resolutions and business, and have had cause on both occasions to admire the clearness of his mind and the justness of his conclusions. As a Democrat, he is a man after our own heart, and in these days of twistings and turnings—of know-nothings and know-every things, a genuine man—one who has known and fixed principles, and acts up to them, is a man indeed. Such a man is Asa Biggs. We look confidently for his election. At any rate, whether elected or not, these are characteristics of which neither failure nor success can deprive him.

THE CABINET.—We hardly know what weight to attach to the rumor of approaching changes in the Cabinet of President Pierce. Originating with the New York Herald it comes in a very questionable shape, to say the least of it. The Washington Union makes not even the most distant allusion to the rumor.—From various reasons, there appears every ground to doubt its accuracy, although perhaps some changes may occur, not affecting the unity of the Cabinet.—They will be the result of voluntary arrangement, however, and not of any disagreement or dismissal.

Kansas.

The question as to the future position of Kanzas, whether as a slaveholding or non-slaveholding State, seems to attract considerable attention throughout the country, which appears to us to be only natural, but it is certainly difficult to reconcile the conflicting statements made by letter-writers from the Territory, unless we take for granted that in all cases the wish is father to thought, and that correspondents of Northern papers take for granted that slavery is to be excluded from the future State, because they desire it so to be, and that on the other hand Southern men writing from there take the opposite view in accordance with an opposite state of feeling. A New England man writing to the Boston Post, from Fort Leavenworth, says:—

"There is no cause to believe that slavery will be introducted here. Pro-slavery men themselves concur in this opinion all around. And this state of things is not owing entirely to the large immigration from free States. Our population includes very many of the men from Missouri and other slaves States who have not the requisite capital to be proprietors of slave property, and who, moreover, preceive that their own labor would be cheapened and otherwise impaired by slave labor. Their vote will be as much against slavery as that of the parties which came from New England and the Western States. It is true there are some slaves now in the Territory, but they are owned by officers in the army or other persons not permanently located here; so that this fact furnishes no more ground for recognising the institution as already in Kansas than does the sojourn of Southerners with their slaves at Newport in summer months make Rhode Island a slave State."

This is one side of the picture. Mr. Dodson, of Georgia, brother of the editor of the Georgia Examiner, who has settled in Kansas, gives his view of the other side. He says that slavery already exists in Kansas, and needs no act of the Legislature to permit it; that it is impossible to get white labor there, and that they must have slaves; that Missouri will send half her population there to protect the Territory from the control of the abolitionists. He adds, that slaves there hire readily at from $150 to $200 per annum, and that Kansas was intended by Providence for a slave State.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Judson's Hotel, Brodway N. York, was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. Loss about one hundred thousand dollars. Loss sustained by Boarders, about twenty thousand dollars.

Rumored Changes in the Cabinet.

Our Charleston and Virginia exchanges, received this morning, contain the following telegraphic dispatch. Whether there is any foundation in the report, time alone will show:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—It is reported here that in January an entire change will be made in the Cabinet. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and James Campbell, Postmaster General, will be, it is said, dismissed, and the Cabinet stand as follows:

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Sec'y of State.
James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.
Robert McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior.
James M. Mason, of Virginia, Secretary of Navy.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War.
——, Postmaster General.
J. C. Breckenridge, of Ky., Attorney General.
Wm. L. Marcy, of New York, will go, it is stated, to England, and other changes will take place in the foreign appointments.

The dispatch, it seems, first appeared in the New York Herald. We are very much inclined to doubt its correctness.

☞Placide's Varieties, a Theatrical establishment in New Orleans, was totally destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss estimated at $35,000 to $40,000. No insurance on the building.

FREE BANKING IN N. C.—The Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot, contains an article over the signature of "Reform," proposing "a new system of banking in that State, to be based upon certificates of stock in the various railroads of the State." It is to be hoped the Legislature of North Carolina will undertake no such "reform." The free banking system has already created sufficient ruin and distrust, and the States wherein it has not been introduced should carefully guard against the whole system.—*Balt. Sun.*

We say, Amen, to that. We want to have nothing to do with any such "reform." From such visionary schemes, good Lord deliver us.

☞We regret to learn that the stables of Gen. W. W. Harlle, at Mars' Bluff, together with 1,000 bushels corn, and two fine carriage horses, were destroyed by fire, about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning.

The Mails and the South Carolina Rail Road.

We have the intelligence that the difficulty between the P. O Department and the South Carolina Rail Road, has been adjusted so as to secure the transportation of the mails until the 1st January. This is probably the last we shall hear of the matter. Both parties were unquestionably wrong, but chiefly, we think, the Rail Road, or rather, its President. The truth is that however qualified to manage the material and economical interests of this huge concern, Mr. Caldwell is not fitted for all the exigencies of the presidency of the Road. Men of commerce are rarely men of sentiment; and the head of a Corporation having such varied and important relations to the public, owes obligations, the proper appreciation of which requires a refined and generous moral sense. A deliberate purpose of subjecting three-fourths of the State to an exclusion of all mail facilities for an indefinite time, in order to extort terms from the Post Office Department, would never have been entertained by a high-toned gentleman. It is literally true, that a refusal by this company to carry the mail would amount to nothing less; for the idea of resorting to coaches or wagons is too ridiculous for serious consideration. This South Carolina Railroad is in the full tide of success, with a chartered monopoly of vast and increasing resources of profit,—it can afford therefore to bid defiance to public sentiment. But it is laying up for itself a store of public indignation which it will one day feel, soulless corporation tho' it be. Scarcely any citizen of the State who has a natural pride of home, will forget, that while Rail Roads in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, were conveying free of charge, the invited guests of the city of Charleston to the Commercial Convention last May, the South Carolina Rail Road, most of all to be benefitted by any and every possible result of its deliberations, had the meanness to exact its *one fare*. Its great reduction of freight on the Hamburg line and its unrelenting extortion of freight on the Columbia Branch, will probably be remembered by the whole up country, for it is now the topic of general but helpless clamor.

We regret very much that the course of this Company has produced a distrust of giant corporations, which will affect injuriously the prospects of the great Blue Ridge Rail Road. There begins to be a very just inquiry whether it be good policy for the State to employ its credit or means in building up companies which will hereafter despise the patronage and abuse the rights of its own citizens. It is time that Charleston were looking after this same South Carolina Rail Road.—*Darlington Flag.*

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I understand that there will be a bill introduced into the next Legislature to charter one or two Banks in room of the present State and Cape Fear Banks. The Banks proposed will, if chartered, differ essentially from the present Banks, as regards the basis upon which they will be organized. The basis of these Banks will prove more stable, safe, and reliable than the present three for one "*fancy pretended specie basis Banks.*" I do not believe that there is a Bank in the State that has now in its vaults one dollar in gold or silver where it has six of paper in circulation. But my object is to give the outlines of the plan upon which it is proposed to organize the new Banks. And for one I confess I cannot recommend it too highly to the consideration of the Legislature. All Banks and banking systems are necessary evils—but this I think as near faultless as any I have yet seen or thought of—if I rightly comprehend it. The *certificates* of stock in all the Railroads of the State are to be made the basis of Bank circulation or issues, on the following stringent conditions:—The certificates are to be first signed over and deposited with the Treasurer of the State or Comptroller. Then twenty-five per cent. of their amount is to be paid in by the *actual owners* of the certificates in gold and silver to the same officer or agent appointed by him. When this is done the Treasurer will be authorized to have plates of all denominations prepared and bills struck off, when he will be required to sign and hand over to the President and Directors of the Banks the amount of the certificates on deposit and not a dollar more—in addition to the gold and silver over and above the certificates. The Stockholders are to be made personally liable to double the amount of their stock, and the State is to pledge her faith and credit to see all notes issued on her stock ultimately redeemed. But this is not all—the President and Directors are to have power to call in additional instalments of gold and silver from the Stockholders if circumstances should render it prudent and advisable. The Banks are to be prohibited from dividing as a dividend on the capital stock more than *three per cent. semi-annually*. If they make more it is to be paid over to the State as a tax on the stock of the Banks. This plan is not only abundantly safe but liberal, and far preferable to the free Banking law that relies alone upon the Bonds of the State to keep their paper at par and current with the people. Besides it will do more to improve North Carolina than anything the next Legislature can do. My word for it, Messrs. Editors, it will be a triumph worth boasting of if our Legislature will but say that no man in future can own a share in a North Carolina Bank, unless he owns one in some of our Rail Roads. I know four men in North Carolina who are reported to be worth from a half to a quarter of a million of dollars each, and there are scores of others that I do not know who belong to the same school—now not one of these gentlemen own one cent of stock in any of our roads, but they do own all the Bank stock they could get, and have owned it since 1804, and are now anxious to have the charters of the present Banks renewed, that they may hand their Bank Stock, that has, on an average, paid them more than 10 per cent., down to their children and grand children.—These men have been the active and controling partners with the State for the last fifty years and more, and they have found the business that they have been so long engaged in, so honorable and highly profitable that you cannot get a cent out of their pockets for any improvement in the State whatever.—Nor can the wisdom of man prevent them and their friends from *again* monopolizing the stock in any and all banks that may hereafter be chartered, unless the plan here faintly shadowed forth be adopted. Let this be done by the approaching Legislature, and be assured—there will be a blow in the way of reformation struck that will be felt for good in every portion of the State. Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte—the east and the west, yea, all North Carolina is deeply and vitally interested in the matter. Should the Legislature but adopt this principle *to act upon now and in future* North Carolina can continue to build Rail Roads of the first class whenever they may be needed without greatly augmenting the present taxes. My head to my enemies and my heart as a bounty to the State if it does not prove to be so. Why should there be a preference forever shown by the State to those who hoard up the wealth over those who do all they can to aid and improve their Old Mother.—There is a strong, first, family influence—a kind of monied aristocracy, embodied in the Stockholders of the State and Cape Fear Banks that have literally grown rich off of the people, and who have as yet done nothing for the State, that has ruled long enough. For one I am anxious to see a change wrought. Why should not the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Wilmington and Manchester, the Raleigh and Gaston and the N. Carolina Rail Roads, who have sacrificed so much of their time and capital now be taken in copartnership with the State as bankers on the terms above indicated, as well as those who may hereafter contribute to the construction of similar marks of improvement in this State. There is no danger of the banking capital of the State ever becoming too great under these circumstances. If any thing it will be too small.

REFORM.

MADE GOOD.—A letter from R. J. Walker and T. Butler King, states that the deposit of $300,000 required by the law of Texas, incorporating the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company, has been dispatched to Austin, in season to meet the requirements of the law.

SCARCITY OF SALT AT TURKS ISLAND.—By advices from Turks Island to Nov. 3, we learn there is on hand a very small quantity of superior salt, principally at Salt Cay and Cockburn Harborn. There is no prospect at present of any more being gathered there this season. Should the weather, however, during the winter months, prove fair, there would then be a probability of obtaining, early in the coming year, an abundant crop. Quantity exported, 22,059; price 30 cents; export dnty ½ cent.

AN "OLD SCHOOL" PARSON.—About the time that temperance and anti-slavery began to flourish, a committee waited on old Parson Milton, of Newburyport, Mass., requesting him to advocate those causes.—"Shan't do it" said the Parson of the old school, "when you hired me it was to preach the gospel—now it's rum and niggers."

THE ORDER DENYING MR SOULE A PASSAGE THROUGH FRANCE REVOKED.—In announcing this agreeable intelligence, we only remark at present, that, so far as we could learn, it was the opinion of those who had the best means of forming a correct judgment upon the case, that the refusal of the French government to permit Mr. Soule to enter into France, which, unexplained, certainly appeared to be an act of discourtesy, and a manifestation of unfriendly sentiments towards the United States, was the result of erroneous impressions, and that, when the matter was fully examined, the order would be revoked.—We are rejoiced to be able to announce that this expectation has been realized. Mr. Soule has not only permission to enter into France, but has probably already availed himself of it, and is on his return to Madrid. This informatin was received by the last steamer, just in time to be forwarded to the United States, unaccompanied by any explanation which alluded to it.

The conduct of Mr Mason in this delicate and unpleasant affair has been, it is understood, eminently judicious and proper. There was nothing in the state of our relations with France which could have justified any act of unfriendliness towards this country, and we presume that this feature of the case, strongly marked as it was when first presented, will be removed by the explanations which probably accompanied the revocation of the decree by which our minister to Madrid was denied entrance into the territories of France. We reserve further comments upon this affair until this explanation is known.—*Washington Union, 18th inst.*

Our Affairs in Europe.

We have ascertained that the mails brought by the Atlantic, arriving here the day before yesterday, with those of the America, (sailing four days before, as well as those of the St Louis, sailing seven days before,) brought despatches for the various foreign embassies in Washington, as well as to the Government, up to the very latest dates from nearly all the European capitals. We feel certain that they convey most interesting and exciting news. We have to say on the authority of a private letter from Paris, from a distinguished American, addressed to the senior editor of the Star, that during his very recent stay in Paris on his way to London, Mr. Soule carefully abstained even from conversing with intimate friends upon any topic about which his views, if reported to the Government, might perchance, give offence. He conducted himself while there with most scrupulous care, so as not to afford his enemies an opportunity to find fault with his presence and bearing. So, it is very certain that *he* has given no occasion for the wanton insult offered to him by the French Government, and through him, it seems to us, to the Government of the United States. Our impression is that, so far, the American goverment are not in possession of the correspondence with reference to this affair that has undoubtedly transpired between Mr. Mason and the French Forign Affairs Minister, which fact must preclude full instructions on the subject from going out by the next steamer.

Our impression also is, that in the probable entire absence of specific allegations against the conduct of Mr. Soule in France, as the reason for his treatment by the French government, the United States authorities can hardly fail to regard it as a deliberate insult requiring the recall of Mr. Mason and the sending off of the French minister here; or, in other words, a suspension of diplomatic relations with France. True, France has, under perhaps the most generally accepted interpretation of the law of nations, the right to be thus uncourteous to any American minister not specially accredited to herself. Yet, in availing herself of that right, without a valid reason for so doing she wantonly insults the Government sending him abroad, and must take what seems to us to be the natural consequences of her course—not war, but a suspension of her diplomatic relations with us. It strikes us as clearly the duty of our Government of the United States, at all hazards, to sustain their representative against whom personal *prejudice* only can be alleged. Surely, if the ordinary courtesies cannot be secured to them by the force of this Government's position as a member of the family of nations, no one of them may be reasonably expected to be successful in the prosecution of any diplomatic business of importance to our national interests. Louis Napoleon, in this case, is apparently calculating upon the immunity which the present anti radical tone of French popular sentiment gives him, to indulge in tricks of the "beggar on horseback." He has, however, gone too far, for his own future, we feel assured.

We learn that the letters received by the different European embassies here, are full of gossip over this fair.—[*Washington Union.*

U. STATES PUBLIC LANDS SALES, &C.—The General Land office has done a big business during the past fiscal year. About 9,500,000 acres have been surveyed, and of these 7,000,000 have been brought into market, which yielded a revenue of nine millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in round numbers. This shows to what extraordinary extent speculations in lands and real estate generally, have been carried on the past season, and explains in a measure the tightness of the money market in the Western States, now that the dry-goods men in the Eastern cities have nearly seen the bottom of their business.

During the past fiscal year some three and a-half millions of acres were entered with military land warrants, eleven millions of acres were claimed as swamp-lands by the States, and one and a-half millions, (the residue of former appropriations) were selected on donations for roads by the general government—showing upwards of twenty millions of acres were, in all, disposed of during the last fiscal year.

The increased revenue on cash sales amount alone to $6,000,000.

The California land commissioners will require a further extension, which, I have no doubt, will be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior. The whole number of claims submitted, is 843. Of these 72 have been decided by the old board of 1851, and 353 by the new board appointed in 1853, leaving nearly half the number of cases to be disposed of. Of the cases decided 294, covering an erea of 736 square leagues of land, have been affirmed, and 103 cases covering an area of 383 square leagues, have been rejected.

I have already stated that in spite of the increased expenses of the increased usefulness of the Post-Office Department, such is the rigid economy with which it is being managed that with the increased revenue from postage it is expected that in about four years from now, provided the same economical administration of the department be continued, the revenue will cover the expenditure. Since the 4th of March, 1852, but one single defalcation has occurred, (in the case of the postmaster at Troy, but the subtreasury act being promptly applied, the whole amount was recovered, and no loss therefore was sustained by the department. Considering that there are about 23,000 post offices in the United States, the fact is certainly highly creditable, both to the administration of the Postoffice Department and to the discrimination used in the appointment of postmasters.

Fourteen treaties—more than were ever concluded in the space of twelve months—have been made with the Indians during the past fiscal year. It really does not seem as if the elections had materially interfered with the business of the respective departments of the government.

Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

GENTLEMEN.—The London *Times* is of opinion that the Americans must send *gentlemen* abroad, if they would wish to have their ambassadors treated as such. What, in the opinion of the *Times* constitutes a gentleman? A few years ago, the English considered Louis Napoleon, who is now such a gentleman, the greatest blackguard of Europe. His attempt to intermarry with royal blood was the occasion of shouts of ridicule from one end of Great Britain to the other, and when he did marry, it was intimated by more than one of the English letter writers that the lady was no better than she ought to be.

How often have the British journals asserted that Louis Lapoleon, when in London, was a debauched vagrant, and only known as a roue and a rowdy.—The New York *Express* says that he was looked upon in the same light in New York; that he never paid for the bills he incurred in Broadway—nor for the legal counsel, he had for keeping him from going to the Penitentiary, or the Old Bridewell, for disturbing the ppace in places of dubious repute.

But now, the British press have discovered that Louis Napoleon is the very pink of propriety, and is greatly incensed that such a person as Mr. Soule should presume to set foot on soil governed by such a gentleman!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The latest official returns for governor show no material change from the general estimate of yesterday. Mr. Clark is still about 300 vots ahead of Mr. Seymour, and it is generally thought that he will be finally declared governor by about that plurality.

The English Press and the Eastern War.

The difficulties already encountered by the "allies" from the invasion of Russian territory have caused the British journals to open their eyes to the real character of this war, and wrought a decided change in their ideas concerning the Russian power of resistance. A "speedy conquest" seems not now so easy a matter. Nothing decisive has yet been accomplished, although there has long been arrayed against the adversary by far the most formidable fleet that ever floated. Of the thirty thousand troops who left England for the theatre of war upon the Black sea, upward of fourteen thousand have been lost by war, disease, or other calamity—at least, so says the Liverpool Northern Times. England's army has recently been reinforced by twelve hundred marines and about two thousand troops of all arms. Four thousand men are now going out, and the British force may be increased to near twenty-five thousand. But this force is inadequate to maintain possession of any conquest made in the East against the power of the Russians, and of this the English press, at least, is being convinced. Hence their present endeavors to arouse their government to far greater effort. In an article upon this subject, the London Times declares its convictions as follows:

"We require an allied army of 200,000 men in the East, and it is vain longer to deny the fact, or endeavor to give a more favorable coloring to the position we are really in. France can supply her contingent, and England must find her moiety. We were in hopes that diplomacy, backed by a formidable demonstration on the part of the two greatest military and naval powers of Europe, would have brought the Czar to some equitable terms. This vision has now passed away, and the idea of playing at war any longer must be totally exploded.

"The troops stationed in our colonies must be brought home, and the defence of our distant possessions left to the loyalty and patriotism of our colonists. Recruits must be obtained, and no means of offence or defence left longer to take care of themselves. All that is now being done is well enough as far as it goes. But the Ottoman dominions have still to be protected, and the blood of civilization has to be avenged. We can no more think of retiring from the field while these duties remain to be performed and crowned with victory than we could think of abandoning our homes and hearths to a Russian invader. Experience has already shown us what the nature of the present contest really is, and to neglect another day to prepare for what has to follow would be highly criminal. One hundred thousand British troops, and the same number of French must, *coute qui coute*, be sent to the East without delay.—With the fall of Sebastopol our present intense anxiety may cease, but with that event the war must be considered as only just commencing."

Defendidg their Colors,

Some of the hardest fighting in war is in defending the colors, or attempting to take those of the enemy. An instance, so common in all wars, is related as occurring at the battle of Alma.

Among the many daring exploits, says one writer, of the intrepid men by whose energy and unshaken courage the allied arms have been carried to the heights of the Alma, we have not heard of an instance which surpasses in cool daring the conduct of Lieutenants Lindsey and Thistlewaite of the Scots Fusileer Guards, the Queen's colors being carried by the former, and the regimental colors by the latter gentleman. At the moment before the heights were gained, and when the deadly struggle raged so fiercely as to make it almost impossible to tell friend from foe, the two lieutenants became separated from their battalion, and found themselves with the four sergeants whose duty it was to support them, attacked by a body of Russians, whose commanding officer had lee them against the colors. A desperate conflict ensued; the four sergeants quickly fell under a shower of balls. The Queen's color, carried by Mr. Lindsey, was torn into strips, being pierced by a cloud of bullets. The staff was shot in two; still the gallant officers persevered, and succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy who surrounded them. They were ably assisted, and at the right moment, by Captain Drummond, the adjutant of the regiment, whose horse was at that moment shot under him.

Capt. Lindsey, seeing the danger to which the colors were exposed, rushed to the relief, and, with a revolver pistol, shot three of the assailants. The successful bearers of the standard escaped almost miraculously, and succeeded in planting their colors on the heights, which had been then but just won from the Russians. Mr. Lindsey having actually climbed the steep face of the hill with the aid of the broken staff, while he exultingly waved what remained of it, with her Majesty's colors, over his head. Neither this gallant gentleman nor his equally distinguished companion, Mr. Thistlewaite, received any hurt.

"The 7th Fusileers," says another correspondent, "lost their colors, and the Russians got hold of them too; but the 70th charged them three times, before they succeeded in getting them back. The 7th Fusileers were cut up tremendously by the Russian batteries. They fired nothing but shell. It was a strong and tremendous fight, all the French, English and Russian artillery firing shell at once, close to one another, and the line of cavalry charging all at one time."

A PATRIARCH IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE. It is stated that there is a man in the New York custom house, named Isaacks, who was born in 1777, and entered the naval office in 1796. A New York letter says:

His memory is unimpaired, and his chirography singularly neat and legible. The wintry whiteness of his hair is warmed by the autumn red that glows upon his cheek, and the kindly cheerful gleam of an eye undimmed by age. He is regarded with reverence and effection by young and old. His blameless life—modest worth and bland deportment make him a favorite and his mind is rich in the lore of the past. The good old man has kept a record of his life, and from its pages he permitted me to copy the following extract:

"On the 30th of April, 1789, I stood in front of the old Federal Hall, in Wall street, at the head of Broad street, and saw General George Washington, and heard him proclaimed President of the United States of America; and through the blessing of God I now, on the same spot, after a period of 56 years, record the event, April, 1845, S. M. Isaacks, Custom House, Naval Office."

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FAMILY.—The London correspondent of the New York Sunday Times furnishes that journal with the following sketch of the family of Sir Robert Peel:

"The late Sir Robert Peel's father, who amassed a colossal fortune by cotton spinning, was very ambitious of 'founding a family,' as it is called, and the first step would be, of course, to get a baronetcy. Now, though Pitt made quite an army of peers and baronets out of bankers, merchants, ship-owners, and country gentlemen, he had a dislike to fastening hereditary rank on mere manufacturers. Old Peel was in Parliament, and, as a rank tory, voted for the greater portion of Pitt's measures. In return he demanded a baronetcy. Pitt's response was, 'He may have a knighthood, which is all that we gave Arkwright, the millionaire cotton spinner in Derbyshire.' This was true, with the addition that Arkwright, who appeared at court with 'a loyal and dutiful address,' was dubbed knight by George III, of his own accord, without any suggestions from his minister, Pitt.

"All this time, while the question of the baronetcy was pending, Peel (who then spelt his name Peels) did two things—he continued to vote with Pitt, and he kept in trade. The firm was 'Peels & Yates,' as every Manchester man recollects. The war with France came on, and when invasion was threatened a 'loyalty loan' was got up, to which the bulk of British capitalists contributed largely. Peel gave £20,000, which was a very large sum. But, besides this, Peel also made a present to George III of a splendid 74-gun ship, which he had purchased from the builder, and had fully fitted up with stores, provisions, and all the other requirements of a first-rate man-of war. This liberal example was thought so well of by the King that he himself suggested that the wealthy manufacturer should be raised to the rank of baronet, which was done, on Peel's showing (which he readily did, having by that time purchased the great landed estate of Tamworth) that he could settle and entail to the annual value of £5,000 a year to 'maintain the dignity of the rank.'"

PURE BRANDY.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that since the French government have forbidden the distillation of cereals, a very active demand has sprung up here for *raw whiskey* and *common rum*, and prices have materially advanced, with large freight engagements for France. When it comes back it will not be recognized, either by the smell, taste or price.

Tight Times.

This chap is around again. He has been in town for a week. He may be seen on 'Change every day. He is over on the Pier, along Quay street, up Broadway, stalks up State street, looks in at the banks, and lounges in the hotels. He bores our merchants, and seats himself cozily in lawyer's offices. He is everywhere.

A great disturber of the public quiet, a pestilent fellow is this same TIGHT TIMES. Every body talks about him, every body looks out for him, every body hates him, and a great many hard words and no little profane epithets are bestowed upon him. Every body would avoid him if they could, every body would hiss him from 'Change, hoot him off the Pier, chase him from Quay street, hustle him out of Broadway, kick him out of the banks, throw him out of the stores, out of the hotels, but they can't. TIGHT TIMES is a bore. A burr, he will stick. Hints are thrown away on him, abuse lavished in vain, kicks, cuffs, profanity are all thrown away on him. He is impervious to them all.

An impudent fellow is TIGHT TIMES. Ask for a discount, and he looks over your shoulder, winks to the chashier, and your note is thrown out. Ask a loan of the usurers at one per cent. a month, he looks over your securities and marks two and a half. Present a bill to your debtor, TIGHT TIMES shrugs his shoulders, rolls up his eyes, and you must call again. A wife asks for a fashionable brocade, a daughter for a new bonnet; he puts in his caveat, and the brocade and bonnet are postponed.

A great depreciator of stocks is TIGHT TIMES. He steps in among the brokers, and down goes Central to par, to ninety-five, ninety, eighty-five. He plays the deuce with Michigan Central, with Michigan Southern, with Hudson River, with New York and Erie. He goes along the railroads in process of construction, and the Irishmen throw down their shovels and walk away. He puts his mark upon railroad bonds, and they find no purchasers, are hissed out of market, become obsolete, absolutely dead.

A great exploder of bubbles is TIGHT TIMES. He looks into the affairs of gold companies, and they fly to pieces; into kiting banks, and they stop payment, into rickety insurance companies, and they vanish away. He walks around corner lots, draws a line across lithographic cities, and they disappear. He leaves his foot-print among mines, and the rich metal becomes dross. He breathes upon the cunningest schemes of speculation, and they burst like a torpedo.

A hard master for the poor, a cruel enemy to the laboring masses is TIGHT TIMES. He takes the mechanic from his bench, the laborer from his work, the hod-carrier from his ladder. He runs up the prices of provisions, and he runs down the wages of labor. He runs up the price of fuel, and he runs down the ability to purchase it at any price. He makes little children hungry and cry for food, cold and cry for fire and clothing. He makes poor women sad, makes mothers weep, discourages the hearts of fathers, carries care and anxiety into families, and sits a crouching desolation in the corner and on the hearth-stones of the poor. A hard master to the poor is TIGHT TIMES.

A curious fellow is TIGHT TIMES, full of idiosyncracies and crotchets. A cosmopolite, a wanderer, too. Where he comes from nobody knows and where he goes nobody knows. He flashes along the telegraph wires, he takes a free passage in the cars, he seats himself in the stages, or goes along the turnpikes on foot. He is a gentleman on Wall street to-day, and a back settler on the borders of civilization to-morrow. We hear of him in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburgh, at Vienna, Berlin, at Constantinople, at Calcutta, all over the commercial world, in every great city, in every rural district, every where.

There is one way to avoid being bored by this troublesome fellow, TIGHT TIMES. It is the only way for a country, a city, a town, as well as individual men to keep shut of his presence always. Let the country that would banish him beware of extravagance, of speculation, of over-trading, of embarking in visionary schemes of aggrandizement. Let it keep out of wars, avoid internal commotions, and go right along, taking care of its own interests and husbanding its resources. Let the city that would exclude him be economical in its expenditures, indulging in no schemes of speculation, making no useless improvements, building no railroads that it cannot pay for, withholding its credit from mushroom corporations, keeping down its taxes, and going right along, taking care of its own interests and husbanding its own resources. Let the individual man who would exclude him from his domestic circle be industrious, frugal, keeping out of the whirlpool of politics, indulging no taste for office, holding up his dish when pudding falls from the clouds, laying by something when the sun shines to make up for the dark days, for

"Some days *must* be dark and dreary;"

working on always with a heart full of confidence in the good providence of God, and cheerful in the hope of "the good time coming."—*Albany Register.*

The Atlas says there are no grounds for claiming the election of Mr. Wells, in the first congress district of Wisconsin, as a triumph of the Nebraska bill. The following extracts from its whig contemporary at Milwaukee will show the Atlas that there are pretty good grounds. Paragraph No. 1:—

"To vote for Mr. Wells, therefore, is to endorse 'Pierce and Nebraska.'"—*Daily Sentinel*, Oct. 23.

And here is a reiteration of the same truth amplified, in paragraph No. 2.

And the favorite thought is again recurred to in paragraph No. 3:—

"No doubt the News expects that the greater part of the whigs of Walworth will vote for Wells, and the other 'Pierce and Nebraska' nominees."—*Daily Sentinel, Oct.* 30.

And finally, on Saturday previous to election, the Sentinel accompanies the publication of Mr. Wells's circulas with the following "clincher," in paragraph No. 4:—

"True, Mr. Wells voted *against* the Nebraska bill, but he has *since* been nominated and now seeks a reelection on a platform *which distinctly endorses this bill.*"—*Daily Sentinel, Nov.* 4.

"SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, SIR."—The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, up to this time a zealous and able Whig paper, comments upon the Know-nothing victories as follows:

"The knell sounds. On every breeze, north, south, east, and west, come the death tones. The old political parties are dead—dead beyond hope—beyond resurrection. Even now they are "knocked about the mazzerd with a sex

Important from Havana—A Popular Rising Anticipated in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 16th, has arrived.

The Delta announces, having received information from an authentic source, that the inhabitants of Cuba are in the wildest state of enthusiasm, and contemplate an important rising in a few days. The same paper also publishes a bold and energetic proclamation issued from the Cuba Club of *Terrorists*.

The other papers of this city, however, have no information in regard to the matter, and discredit the report.

The governor of Trinidad is reported to be a prisoner at Havana.

Exciting Field Sports in Texas.

LION HUNTING.

A correspondent of the Austin State Gazette furnishes the following account of a lion hunt near Fort Belknap. Frontier service, it appears, has its exciting pleasures as well as its hardships. Lieut. Givens seems to enjoy right royal sport on the frontier:

A Texas lion or Puma was lately captured near Fort Belknap, in this State, by Lieut. Givens, of that post, measuring six feet six inches. This animal, in appearance and conformation, resembles the African lioness, without possessing the points indicating the same strength, though it is said to be equally ferocious, and has been known to carry of full grown hogs and yearlings. They are found more frequently on the Rio Grande and in New Mexico, but seldom so far north as in the present instance. While in motion they have a ferocious appearance, crouch at the approach of an enemy and then bound off with great swiftness. They make an excellent and exciting chase, and can be hunted, as this one was, by fox hounds. When the dogs first opened on his trail their excitement and animation showed that they were in pursuit of no ordinary animal, and after a hot run of about a mile, bayed at the foot of a post oak, in the crotch of which the lion was perched, looking almost as large as a mule, with glaring eyes and displaying a formidable set of teeth.

While in this position he was shot twice through the body. He then made a long leap and escaped in a thicket, from which he was routed by the dogs, and, after a short run, took another tree, where he was shot through the left shoulder, which prevented him from climbing again, and gave the dogs an opportunity of worying him. The whole pack now closed in upon him, followed closely by the horsemen, and, after an intensely exciting running fight for about half a mile, he was shot in the right eye, which ended his run. The younger puppies then came in for their share of the sport, by seizing hold with great apparent courage.

In the battle, some of the younger and less prudent puppies wer considerably injured; one had his skull broken in by a stroke of the claws, and another had his fore leg tore open for some distance.

Lieut. Givens has endeavored to produce a breed of honnds combining the strong scent peculiar to the fox hound, with greater speed than they usually possess. He has succeeded in this by retaining only the swiftest and healthiest in the pack, and crossing the swift ones with those having a fine nose, but keeping the blood pure. His pack fight well from always running with a bull terrier, whose example teaches them courage; they have also been trained to chase wolves, which also developes that quality. The pack he now hunts with is considered unusually fast for fox hounds, besides having a good nose. The blue hound is the swiftest, the yellow largest and strongest, the black the most courageous.

The great American Traveller has issued the 4th number of "The Gridiron, and Original Know Nothing." We copy the following from its columns:—

"I Daniel Pratt, Jr., the Great American Traveller, addressed five or six thousand people from the balcony of the East side of the Old State House, last evening, about 8 o'clock.

Fellow Citizens,—The Know-Nothings are triumphant, they have carried the whole State, tremendous applause. Henry J. Gardiner is elected governor of Massacusetts by an overwhelming mygority, great applause. I had no idea when I issued the first number of my Gridiron, that it was agoing to take such hold of the American peoples hearts, overwhelming applause. The thunders of my voice woke up and drawed the very filth, and scum of Foreign influence, they crowded the balcony so that I was obliged to leave it, getting my umberiller broke, and getting my Hat bruised, the excitement was tintence and if the police had of been at their post and done their duty, their would of been good order, and I might of spoken so as to of been heard by the thousands of citizens there assembled. I left the balcony, and went down on the side walk in front of where I was standing, I commenced speaking but the crowd was so great and the excitment was intense. I question whether the confusion of toungs at the tower of Babel was so great as the confusion which originated from the Foreigin influence last evening in State street Boston

DANIEL PRATT, JR.

The Great American Traveller.

Boston Nov 14, 1854."

The "Gridiron" is richly embellished with pictures. One in the present number represents a colored gentleman travelling at the great speed with a horse on his back, to which is appended the following explanation:

"*A Fugertive.*—This Cut above represents a Fugertive Slave running orf with his masters horse from the South, into Canadaies. The Horse got tired, and for fear of being cought, he jumps off and sholdiers the horse, and makes off ingine speed, I believe he has not got their yet, man is his own slave to sin,

D. P., Jr.

THE LONDON TIMES.—A statement in the London Times of the comparative number of penny stamps which were issued to that journal for the second quarter for the present year, and to the five other morning papers published in London, shows that the Times has almost absorbed the entire circulation of the morning press of the city. It appears that the number of stamps issued to the Times during the quarter was 3,976,720, which is equal to a daily issue of over 50,000, while that of the Daily News, Morning Advertiser, Morning Chronicle, Morning Herald,, and Morning Post, amounted to only 1,665,094, which is equal to an average daily issue of a little more than 4,000.

'OUR GALLS.'—We have a good many big, fat, fine looking girls in Edgefield, and no unprejudiced person will deny the fact. But we know of one not eight miles from our town who 'takes the rag off the bush,' for size, so completely, that the rest of our pretty ones must all sing low for the future. She is only 14 years old, and is 6 feet high nearly, and wears No. 13 shoes. We are permitted to make this statement by those who have the best right to grant that permission. Talk no more of woman's degeneracy while we can raise such amazons in old Edgefield.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

MATRIMONY UNROMANTIC.—It is extraordinary how dreadfully unromantic a little dose of matrimony makes people. When girls get married, they are obliged incontinently to substitute mutton for moonlight, shirt buttons for stars and bowers, dumplings and darning for drooping lashes and dewy smiles, potatoes and picking for polkas and plays, beef and brooms for blushes and bird cages, feather brushes and wash-tubs for flirting and waltzing, and mops for music.

Too True to be Questioned!—Magic, and Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These extraordinary medicines have just effected another astonishing cure on a lad, of the name of Archibald Thorne, aged twelve years, (son of Wm Thorne, Galveston,) for eight years the poor little fellow was covered with scorbutic sores; it became distressing to his parents to see him suffer. They despaired of his ever being cured, and it did look like it, until they tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, like Aladdin's Lamp, merely required using, and the wishes of the wisher were obeyed; so the parents of this child used Holloway's Pills, and well rubbed in the Ointment, and in three weeks, by these remedies alone he was completely cured!

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

G. W. CROOM,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.

Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery, or confinement in jail, of my boy JENUS, who runaway about the 15th or 20th of Oct.—He is black complected, has thick lips, and stammers when spoken to; is about 5½ feet high, stout built, and 25 or 26 years old. It is likely he is lurking about Wilmington.

THOS. H. McLENDON.

Rocky Point, New Hanover Co., Nov 23d, 1854. 12-1t

Elixir Vitæ.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

The only Infallible Medicine known

PREPARED BY BURDON BURROW.

READER, if the subject of life and health, length of days and a system exempt from disease be a matter of vital importance, use the life giving and life saving, ELIXIR VITÆ, an infallible cure for all Chronic, secondary and hereditary Diseases, affections of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Diseases of the Stomach, Scrofula, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Throat, Bronchitis, Incapacitated Youths, Debility, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Dyspepsia, Nervous Disorders, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Sores, Chronic Pains, Neuralgia, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and Indigestion. In a word, all diseases resulting from a depraved condition of the BLOOD, obstructions to the various functions and an unhealthy condition of the stomach and bowels. The name of THE ELIXIR VITÆ has become a household word, and its virtues are proverbial, and the universal testimony of all is "It is a most excellent medicine."

Reliable Testimony.

NORFOLK, Va., May 15, 1854.

The Preparation, BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ or The Water of Life has been long and favorably known by us, being regarded a most excellent medicine, and giving almost universal satisfaction in the treatment of the diseases for which it is recommended.

M. A. Santos & Son, King & Toy, L. W. Webb & Bro. Wholesale Druggists.

INVALIDS who have visited the different Mineral Springs without obtaining health, give this medicine a trial. It is infinitely superior to all their waters. DYSPEPTICS abandon the use of bitters, and be cured with this medicine.—NERVOUS ONE use it and have your frame braced. GENERAL DEBILITY use it and be restored to health. FOR FEMALES, in diseases peculiar to their sex, it is a catholicon, and for DELICATE PERSONS AND CHILDREN it is a sovereign medicine.

*** If the prescribed doses are too large always reduce them.

☞ Price $5 for six bottles.

☞ The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 N21,-d&w-2w

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

MARRIED

In this town on Thursday evening, 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. JONATHAN EARPE, to Mrs. ALMIRA E. PRIDGEN.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. Wm. B. CARR, of Duplin county, to Miss MARY C. HANSLEY, of this place.

In Greenville county, Va., by the Rev. Geo. W. Charlton, Mr. WM. H. LASPEYRE, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss SUSAN P. CRUMP, of Greensville.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday night, 17th inst., Miss SUSAN A. PRICE, daughter of the late Jas. Price, aged 53 years.

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.

N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this State to incorporate Union tent Independent order of Rechabites, at Harrison Creek, N. C.

Nov. 24 1854 12-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned against paying any moneys, on our account, to Mr. Mayer Pump, as he is no longer in our employment, nor authorized to give receipts in our name. Neither he nor any other person is authorized to make any collections for us. All payments must be made to the subscribers. H. & J. MAYER.

Nov. 20th, 1854 65-2t—12-2t

Weekly Commercial copy 2t.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.

JAMES ORRELL,
G. W. CROOM.

Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf

VALUABLE LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I SHALL SELL, at public auction, on the 9th day of December next, at the residence of the late Edw'd W. Sanders, in Onslow county, his PLANTATION, lying on the Sound, opposite "Bear Inlet," containing about ONE THOUSAND ACRES, part of which is cleared and in fine condition for a crop (the next year) of corn, peanuts, &c. Of this tract of land there is a large portion of best quality of farming lands, with the necessary buildings, in tolerable order. The crops made upon the farm can at all times be shipped to Northern or other markets from the plantation;—it has a fine fishery attached, with the very best range for cattle.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the place. All information necessary will be given by Col. Isaac N. Sanders, near the premises.

At the same time, his stock of HORSES and MULES, CATTLE and HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS and CROP will be sold.

The terms for the Lands will be made very accommodating; the other property on a credit of six months.

Nov. 24, 1854—12-3t] D. W. SANDERS, Ex'r.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Immanuel Kornegay vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Branch Williams vs. Blaney Williams.—Original Attachment, levied on the defendant't real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November, 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, October Term, A. D. 1854. John I. Thomas vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Jacob Smith vs. Blaney Williams.—Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Jacob Smith vs. Blaney Williams.—Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, October Term, A. D. 1854. John I. Thomas vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Jacob Smith vs. Blaney Williams.—Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, October Term, A. D. 1854. William J. Houston, Adm'r of James H. Jerman, dec'd, vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

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JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854. [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, October Term, A. D. 1854. John I. Thomas vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

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JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854. [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Isaac B. Kelly vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

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JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854. [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

NOTICE.

DR. CUTLAR has removed to Front Street, a few doors North of Lippitt's Corner.

Nov. 24 1854 12-4t

NOTICE,

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in Session, for the establishment of a public Ferry on Black River, in New hanover County, at the Point known as Charles Henry's Landing.

Nov. 24 1854 12-1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Committee, at Stricklands, for erecting and completing a Male Academy, to be erected in the Village of Strickland, of the following dimentions herein specified:

SPECIFICATIONS—For a School House, to be erected in the Town of Strickland, Duplin county, North Carolina, of the following dimensions: 38 feet front and 58 ft. from front to rear. Also a projection on front 4 by 16 feet; all dimension not particularly specified are to be as shown by drawings, drawn to a scale of 4 feet to one inch.

HEIGHT OF STORIES—First story 13 feet 2 inches between joist: 2nd story 13 feet 8 inches between joist. All other heights to be as shown by drawings.

TIMBER—To be 5 truss rafters; the beams 6 by 8; principal rafters 6 by 7; braces 4 by 6, and one 1¼ inch round iron rod in ach truss. Also two 1 inch round iron rods, with heads, nuts, plates and screws, and the foot to be strapped and bolted; girders 8 by 10; post 6 by 8; braces 4 by 6; plates 5 by 6; sills, 7 by 8; cross sills 7 by 8; girts 6 by 7; studs 3 by 6; door and window studs, placed double; partition studs 2 by 5; hip rafters 4 by 8; common rafters 3 by 7, placed within 2 feet from centre; perlies 5 by 5; post 4 by 5; post for belfry 4 by 6; plates 4 by 6; hip rafters 3 by 6; common rafters 2 by 6; braces 4 by 4; studs 2 by 4; girts 4 by 6; joist 3 by 5; sills for front porch 6 by 6; joist 3 by 6; post 4 by 6; plates 4 by 5; hip rafters 3 by 6; common rafters 2 by 6; braces 4 by 4; joist for 1st and 2nd story 3 by 11; trimmers and headers 4 by 11; joist for attic 2 by 10; trimmers and headers 3 by 10; all the joist properly cross bridged; all joist and studs placed one foot from centres; rafters placed two feet from centres; ceiling joist for porch 2 by 5. All timbers which are not particularly specified, are to be of suitable size.

ROOFS—All the roof boards of yellow pine, joints laid close, and covered with good yellow pine or cypress shingles, laid butt 6 inches to the weather, shingles 18 inches long 4 inches wide, drawed smooth from but to poin, ¾ inches thick at the butt end.

COVERING—All the building to be covered with the best quality of clapboard, plained smooth and to lap at least 1¼ inch, and thoroughly nailed, clappboards 7 inch wide ⅞ inch thick.

CORNICE—The planeers to cornices made of yellow pine boards, plained smooth, and matched, and not to exceed 4½ inches in width. The cornices, gables and belfry are all to be constructed as set forth by elevations, and other working drawings, which exhibits their peculiar form and mode of finishing.

PORCH—Made as shown by elevation. Ceiling made of good yellow pine boards, planed, matched and beaded, and not to exceed 6½ inches in width.

STEPS AND PLATFORMS—All the steps and platforms are to be made of the first quality Carolina pine, 1½ inch thick, plained smooth. The platforms are to be matched, and not to exceed 5 inches in width, and the edges thoroughly painted when laid. The edges of the steps and platforms to be finished with nosings, and all to be finished in a proper manner.

WINDOWS—To be 12 windows with 24 lights each, 10 by 14, and 14 windows with arched heads, as shown per elevations, and 12 lights each 10 by 14; and two double arched head windows, with 28 lights each, 10 by 14; and one double window with flat arched head, with 28 lights, 10 by 14; and one window, three lights over each side door, 12 by 18 inch glass. Front door to be glozed, as shown by elevation.

WINDOW TRIMMINGS—All the windows to be double hung with weights, (except the three light windows,) and trimmed with the best quality and kind of sash cord and sash fastners. All the sashes 1 8-4 inches thick.

GLASS—All the glass to be the best quality of French sheet glass, well bedded and set in the best manner.

BLINDS—To all the windows (except to three light ones.) All made, hinged, trimmed, and painted three good coats. All to be done in the most approved manner.

DOORS—To be a double sash door in front, with circular head, properly glazed, and to be 2¼ inches thick, double faced, and finished with moulded panels. Also, two single outside doors 2 inches thick, double faced, and finished with moulded panels; to be one inside double door 2 inches thick, double faced, and finished with moulded panels, all the remaining inside doors to be 1¾ inch thick, double faced, and finished with moulded panels.

DOOR TRIMMINGS—All the outside doors hinged with three 4 inch patent butts, each. All inside doors hung with two 4 inch patent butts, each.

All locks, latches, and bolts, to be furnished by the committee, and put on by the contractor.

INSIDE FINISH—All the door and window caseings, to 8 inches wide, finished with band mouldings door caseings, finished with plinths; all the rooms are to be wainscoted to the height of the window sills, properly secured, and neatly capped, matched and beaded, and finished in a suitable manner. The wall next the stairs, is to have wainscoting passing up the entire stairways, except where in front of the side window, where it is to be finished with a rail and square banister 1¾ by 1¼ inch.

All the Bases are to be 8 inches wide, 1¼ inch thick, well worked, top edge beveled.

Entries, Halls and Clothes rooms to be finished with a proper number of clothes hooks of iron, fastened properly to 1 by 2¾ inch pine wall strips.

To be benches of pine, planed smooth, edges rounded, and 1¾ inch thick, and 14 inches wide, properly secured to the walls.

Teacher's platforms made of first quality Carolina heart pine, well worked, matched, and not to exceed 5 inches in width; finished with nosings. All made as shown by plans.

FLOORS—Floors in first and second stories composed of boards 1 inch thick, and not to exceed 5½ inches in width; all of the best Carolina heart pine, mill-worked, well seasoned, and firmly nailed to the joists, and afterwards smoothed off.

Second floor deafened, by nailing cleats to the joists 3 inches from the edges, and flooring them over and filling the space full of mortar, flush with top of joist.

To be two flight of stairs leading into 2nd story, to be made as shown by drawings, enclosed by a partition, composed of 1 inch pine boards, planed, matched and beaded, and capped with a 2½ by 4 inch mahogany rail, and the same height of wainscoting, newel of mahogany 5 in. diameter, the whole built in a strong, substantial and workmanlike manner; steps made of 1¼ inch yellow pine, planed smooth and finished with nosings. Also a step ladder in the clothes room, second story, leading up into the attic, built in a proper manner.

Library and Closets, are all to be fitted up with shelves, books, &c., as may be directed hereafter.

Ventilators are to be made as shown per plans, and of thoroughly seasoned lumber, smoothed off on all sides and grooved together with white lead in the joints, so as to be perfectly air tight, and with openings equal to its capacity, near the ceiling. These ventilators to pass up into the attic with an opening in the frieze under the cornice, as shown by side elevations.

COLUMNS—To be four Columns 7 inches diameter at the bottom and 6 inches at the top, with caps to support the second flour.

PAINTING—All the wood work that is usually painted, both outside and inside, is to be painted with three good coats of pure white lead and linseed oil paint. All the wainscoting and all the sheathing around stairs, teachers desk and scholurs' desks, are to be grained in oil, to imitate white oak, and varnished with two coats. All the mahogany varnished, 4 good coats.

☞ Lumber and frame can be had at $12 50 per thousand feet, delivered on the spot where the building is to be erected.

MASON SPECIFICATIONS.

Foundation Pillars built of a good quality of hard brick, laid solid, in good sand and lime mortar, 3 feet wide, and 6 feet from pillar to pillar, and to be 16 inches thick, and brick lattice work between the pillars commencing 6 inches below the surface of the earth, and built up 3 feet above the surface of the earth; the footings to be of suitable materials,—according to the nature of the soil. And all rubbish made, together with all mason's materials used, to be removed from the premises, when the building is complete.

To be hard brick, piers under the two floor girders 12 inches square, laid solid in mortar, commencing 12 inches below the surface of ground, with good substantial footings, and to be 3 pillars under each girder.

To be good brick footings under chimneys, sunk well below surface, chimneys laid solid im mortar, flues plastered smooth, and kept clear from rubbish, and secure against fire. To be a proper number of earthen pots in chimneys for stove pipes.

To be four brick footings under the cross sills to support the columns which support the second floor, 16 by 16 inches

PLASTERING—First and second stories throughout to be lathed, and plastered two coats. The first of good thick hair and lime mortar, the second of good hard white finish, all the laths free from bark, all the plastering finished down 5 inches below the top of wainscoting

Chimneys topped off as shown by elevations, the bricks projected out.

All the work done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

The whole of the materials herein specified, either carpenters or masons, are to be furnished by contractors, (except where differently specified,) and of the best quality of their several kinds, all the lumber to be sound and thoroughly seasoned, and to be clear except where differently specified, and all the materials to be applied in a strong and substantial manner.

L. A. MERRIMAN, Chairman building Committee.
DAVID SLOAN,
JAMES G. STOAKES,
LEWIS C. OATES,
B. V. CARROLL,
JOHN L. CARLTON,
L. A. MERRIMAN, } Building Committee.

P. S. The Draft can be seen by calling on the Chairman of Committee at Strickland's. The proposals received, will be opened by the Committee on the 1st January, 1855.

Strictland's, Nov. 20th, 1854 12-1stJ

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. George Smith vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

Nov. 24th, 1854 [pr. adv $5] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session October Term, A. D. 1854. James Smith vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday in January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854. [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Isaac B Kelly vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

November 24th, 1854. [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

600 SPIRIT CASKS, daily expected by Schr. Lilly, and for sale from wharf by

Nov. 23. T. C. WORTH.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	.25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.33	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Cuba	.00	@	00
Rio	.10½	@	12½
St. Domingo	.12	@	13
COTTON, ₱ lb.	7½	@	9½
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bush.	95	@	0 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ₱ doz.	00	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 00	@	2 35
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	6 50
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	4 00
do. No. 4	4 50	@	5 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00
do. N. C. roe.	0 00	@	5 00
do. do. cut,		@	0 00
Dry Cod,			
₱ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	9 25	@	9 50
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			
Corn (store)	85	@	90
Oats	47	@	00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 15
do., clean,			
₱ lb.	5	@	5½
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern. ret.	1 30	@	1 40
Northern ret	90	@	1 25
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	00	@	00
do. hoop	00	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 35	@	1 50
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	50	@	55
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	55
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	23	@	25
N. Orleans	26	@	28
NAILS, ₱ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1854.

The Anglo-French Alliance.

In spite of all external manifestations and high-sounding words, an Anglo-French Alliance must always be an affair more or less hollow, which some unforeseen circumstances or unexpected kick-up may at any time blow sky-high. The truth is that the nations don't cordially like each other; at the bottom of all their specious pretensions of mutual friendship, lurks a spirit of jealousy and mistrust, and no real, genuine Frenchman has ever attempted to keep up the force of an *entente cordiale* with Great Britain.—That great political trader, Louis Phillippe, kept it up for a short time, but never sincerely, as the affair of the Spanish marriages showed, and he overreached himself. Having sacrificed his popularity at home to his Anglican affinities, he lost what support a British alliance might have given him, by his overweaning desire for the extension of the dynastic alliances of his family, and he fell. Whatever abilities Louis Napoleon may have, his life is a standing evidence of his character as a trickster, a man who holds himself superior to all obligations, save those imposed upon him by his own interest or ambition. He is not a genuine man—not a man to be trusted, and the British know it. His alliance with them will be perfectly sincere, so long as he can use it in furtherance of his own ends, as he knows that a similar motive alone prompted their alliance with him.

The flare-up about Mr. Soule, even, threatens to expose this alliance to as severe a tension as it can bear. The interests of England and France both demand peace with the United States, but with England it is a paramount consideration, of vital importance to her commercial and financial existence, while France, as a continental power, has other connections and may have other schemes to forward more in accordance with the views of the ambitious man at the head of her government—to conciliate and establish an influence in Spain—to flatter Austria by insulting the United States—in fact by generally making a interest with the continental governments, superior to that of England, rendering the alliance with that power no longer necessary, as it has never been hearty or sincere. The mere rumour of the difficulty with Mr. Soule, caused a fall of ½ in the English Funds, and we think it is evident that that Government cannot be dragged in as a party to the evident design of its ally to make a breach with this country, for the simple reason that it cannot afford the luxury, not that it would not regard it as a luxury were it not too costly for enjoyment.

Trifles, in themselves unimportant, go to show the jealousy existing between the services of France and England in the East. The cold mention or total neglect of credit to each other in the reports of their respective commanders, especially marked in the French reports of the battle of the Alma, the main brunt of which fell upon the English, while the credit is claimed for the French, by M. St. Arnaud. The allusion by Louis Napoleon in his letter of condolence to Madam St. Arnaud, published in the Moniteur, in which he speaks of "timid councils" with evident reference to the British commanders associated with M. St. Arnaud in the East, has given grave offence in England.

As matters stand we think no *allied* movement against the United States need be expected to grow out of the present difficulty. The British Government will, no doubt be anxious to patch things up, with what success remains to be seen. She has evidently everything to lose and nothing to gain by a hostile event to the pending disagreement between France and the United States.

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We notice in the last Cheraw Gazette, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Road, is to be held at Cheraw on the 21st inst. The Gazette says that the grading, trestle and bridge work, timber and every thing is ready for the iron, from the Junction to Darlington Court-House, and nearly so up to Society Hill, which, we believe is about half way to Cheraw or perhaps a little more. The iron to lay the road from the Junction to Society Hill—a distance of 25 miles, has been purchased, and most of it reached Charleston, and the laying of the iron will commence in a few days, and be pushed forward at the rate of about a mile a week. From Society Hill to Cheraw, the grading, trestling and bridging is progressing rapidly, and will be ready for the iron before the laying can reach Society Hill. According to that calculation, the road may be finished about the close of next year. Like every other work, its progress depends on the state of the funds, and times are hard.

The Steamship Louisiana.

This beautiful new steamship made a most successful trip to Norfolk on Thursday last from this city, under command of Capt. George W. Russell. A large number of our citizens were on board, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased at the manner in which she performed the trip. On Friday, she took on board a number of the ladies and gentlemen, citizens of Norfolk, and many of the members of the internal improvement convention, which met in that city on Tuesday, and proceeded on an excursion to the Capes. The Portsmouth Transcript says:

On arriving at Old Point the company was somewhat increased by taking on board several officers and their ladies, together with the band attached to Fortress Monroe. The steamer proceeded as far as Cape Henry, affording her passengers a fine view of Old Ocean. It was a delightful trip and proved highly satisfactory to all. Many praises were bestowed upon the noble steamer and her gallant commander. The Louisiana is indeed a magnificent "floating palace," of which her projectors and builders may well be proud.

During the progress of the steamer towards Old Point, an interesting scene was going on in her upper saloon. A beautiful and massive silver speaking trumpet, procured by a number of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth for that purpose, was presented to Captain Russell, as a mark of the high estimation in which he is held by them and the traveling public. Dr. Mallory, in behalf of the donors, presented the horn with a brief but pertinent address, which was handsomely and appropriately responded to by Capt. Russell.—The horn was made to order by Mr. Geo. W. Webb, of Baltimore, and is one of the most beautiful specimens of that description of work we have ever seen.

The Louisiana returned to this port on Saturday evening, making an unusally quick trip from Norfolk. All on board speak in high terms of her excellent seagoing qualities, and the easy and rapid speed in which she performed the trip.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Louisiana is built to run on the Bay Line from Norfolk to Baltimore, connecting with the trains on the Portsmouth Railroad. She is a little larger than the favorite steamer "North Carolina," so well known to travellers to and from the North.

FLOUR TO CHINA.—This is a cheering feature, "California sending Flour to China," for instead of our gold leaving the country to pay for tea, sugar and spices, silks, shawls, and other necessaries and luxuries, we send the products of our soil and the labor of our hands. This is what builds up our State. Four thousand quarter sacks of California flour from the Eureka Mills were sold yesterday by the Messrs. Friedlander & Co., at satisfactory prices, (about $9 per bbl.) to ship to China. Other shipments of like character will shortly follow; and thus, at length, California has become an *exporter of breadstuffs*.—*San Francisco Herald.*

RECEIPTS FROM U. S. CUSTOMS.—The duties on imports at the principal Custom Houses during the month of October in 1854 and 1853, were as follows:

	1854.	1853.
New York,	$2,343,000	$2,724,000
Boston,	669,000	531,000
Philadelphia,	253,000	302,000
Baltimore,	58,000	64,000
Charleston,	36,000	35,000
New Orleans,	190,000	260,000
	$3,616,000	$3,916,000
Estimate for 3 days omited for Charleston and N. O.	30,00	
Total	$3,649,000	
Decrease in 1854,		$267,000

☞We publish from the Greensborough Patriot an article over the signature of "Reform," proposing a new system of banking in this State, to be based upon certificates of stock in the various Railroads of the State To us it appears plain that the system therein advocated, however plausible, is peculiarly erroneous in principle and dangerous in practice.—The disgraceful position of the Safety Fund Banks in many of the western States, and the dubious repute of institutions of the same character in every State, ought to "give pause" to the people of North Carolina, before entering upon any similar scheme. We take it that mere *ultimate* security is not all that is wanted in a currency,—present availability is quite as essential an item. Currency ought to be another name for "the ready," it ought to be based upon capital not otherwise invested—it is the representative of the accumulated capital of the country available for business purposes, not of that already locked up. One can't eat a peach and have it—he can't invest ten thousand dollars in Railroads and then use the same ten thousand dollars for banking purposes Besides, no better plan could be hit upon for subjecting stocks to ruinous depreciation at every turn of the wheel, than making them subject to be cast upon the market for the redemption of currency for which they are pledged, because the very fact of a necessity for resorting to the sale of such stock held as security, would imply a pressure in the money market, and a consequent low range of prices in the stock market to be doubly aggravated by the amount peremptorily thrown upon it for sale.

The whole idea is erroneous, because fictitious—No bank charter can make capital; it can only make available that which exists and is seeking employment. The certificates of any stock are only so many evidences of ownership in capital already invested in a particular manner. Any hocus pocus by which it is sought to re-invest the same capital, while holding on to the ownership in its original investment, is, of course, a sham.

We rather think the Legislature of North Carolina will think twice, before being carried away by any such schemes, which are about as sound as those of the immortal Law.

Not So.

The Charlotte Whig of the 16th inst., states on the authority of "Mr. J. P. Condy, a gentleman from Wilmington," who arrived there the night before, by the Southern train, that the Hon. W. S. Ashe had resigned his seat in Congress, and been elected President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. Mr. Ashe has not resigned his seat, but will attend during the short session, which will close his term. There are some matters still to be consummated in regard to the interests of the district, which he desires to see brought to a close. It will be time enough yet for some months to talk about the next term. The election does not come on until August. Mr. Ashe's election as President of the Road does not vacate his seat in Congress. It is not an office under government.

The Rumored Resignation of Mr. Ashe.

We were certainly surprised at seeing in the Cnarlotte Whig of the 16th, the positive statement of the resignation of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, said to be based upon information received from Mr. J. P. Condy, of this place, to which we referred on Saturday. We supposed at the time that there must be some misunderstanding about the matter, which turns out to be the fact, as we learn from Mr. Condy that he simply mentioned incidentally at the Hotel there, the election of Mr. Ashe as President, and Gen. McRae as one of the directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and merely confirmed the same statement when visited by two of the Editors of the place. The inference that Mr. Ashe had resigned his seat in Congress must have been drawn by the Editors themselves. Of course the matter simply amounts to a misunderstanding, with no idea of misrepresentation on their part, but it is due to Mr. Condy that his statement should be correctly given.

THE SOULE BUSINESS.—Unfortunately for the dealers in excitement, the difficulty about the exclusion of Mr. Soule from France, seems to have been adjusted, and all chances of a fuss, at least for the present, are knocked on the head. We cannot but rejoice at this result, for after all, the idea of a war with any first class power is a very serious matter—a calamity under any circumstances; and no matter how successful we might ultimately be, the effect could not but be disastroug to our commerce and prosperity. War is no holiday affair. It may sometimes become a necessary evil, but it is always an evil.

In this case we cannot but think that Nicholas of Russia has been a more powerful mediator than even the British Cabinet. Sebastopol is not taken, and its capture is doubtful. The allies have enough upon their hands, without the United States—were Russia crushed, their tone would be very different.

ANOTHER BIG POTATOE.—We are indebted to Mrs. M. Pearsall, of Duplin county, for a Sweet Potatoe of the yam species, which weighed, when taken from the hill, eight pounds. Our Topsail Sound friend must now acknowledge himself beaten, and yield the palm to his fair competitor. Duplin is a great county and her Agricultural productions are her least commendation to those who know her generous people—her fair and gentle daughters and noble and intelligent sons. We need ask no better evidence of the intelligence and good taste of the people than is afforded by our large list of subscribers in the County, only seconed in that respect to our own County of New Hanover, where almost every man, woman and child reads the "Journal."

We publish to day two articles to which we invite attention. They will amply repay perusal.—One from the Richmond Enquirer on the Soule affair, will, we think, throw new light upon the principles involved in that matter, proving that the ground assumed of that purely *personal* character of the insult to Mr. Soule is totally groundless. It *is* a *public* question and upon this point Vallet and Wheaton agree.

The other article from the Boston Post, being a review of Parson Adams' work on Slavery, displays a very extraordinary change of opinion, wrought by an actual inspection of the workings of the institution, and more extraordinay still of a bold avowal of such change on the part of one of the 3000 remonstrating clergymen of New England, who assumed to speak "in the name of Almighty God."

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county was held during the the present week—his honor, Judge Manly, presiding.

We understand several cases were tried and a large number continued.

On Thursday, Johnathan Baker, who killed Edwards some time ago near Rockfish village, was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 1st day of December next—two weeks from yesterday.

A white man by the name of Wester was convicted of larceny, but we understand he appealed to the Supreme Court.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

LIQUOR MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the census returns of the United States the liquor manufacture in this country is a big business, requiring the use of fourteen millions of dollars worth of grain, hops, and apples, and turning out near twenty millions of dollars worth of distilled liquors and ale. One bushel of corn to every fifty-four ground is converted into intoxicating liquors.—The amount of liquors produced is, whiskey 42,133,-955 gallons rum; 6,500,000 gallons; and ale 1,777,-924 barrels.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—R. O. BURTON, P. E.
Raleigh Station, N. F. Reid.
" City Mission, H. Gray.
" Colored People, J. Reid.
" Circuit, J. W. Tinnin.
Roanoke, L. S. Birkhead.
Warren, L. L. Hendren.
Warren Colored Mission. T. B. Reeks.
Granville, A. Norman; J. W. Floyd, Supernumerary.
Person, John W. Lewis.
Henderson and Clarksville, J. P. Moore.
Chapel Hill, P. Doub.
Hillsborough Station, H. T. Hudson.
" Circuit, T. W. Moore.
GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—WM. BARRINGER, P. E.
Greensborough Station, Wm. H. Bobbitt,
Guilford, S. H. Helsabeck.
Alamance, B. M. Williams.
Deep River, S. D. Adams.
Montgomery, Z. Rush and J. F. Keerans.
Rockingham, L. Shell.
Franklinsville, W. B. Richardson.
Randolph, N. A. Hooker.
Wentworth, J. Bethel; and Wm. Anderson, sup.
Haw River, P. Archer and B. F. Long.
Agent for Greensboro' F. College, Wm. Closs.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—N. H. D. WILSON, P. E.
Salisbury Station, J. L. Fisher.
Rowan, T. W. Postell.
Mocksville, A. H. Johnson.
Iredell and Taylorsville, D. W. Doub.
South Iredell, C. M. Pepper.
Wilkes, W. A. Brame.
Jonesville, B. Shelton.
Surry, J. M. Gunn.
Winston, } W. W. Abea.
Forsythe, } C. M. Anderson.
Davidson, R. P. Bibb.
Yadkin, Wm. Harriss.
Blue Ridge Mission, to be supplied.
DANVILLE DISTRICT—JNO. TILLETT, P. E.
Danville Station, J. W. Westbrooks.
Pittsylvania, Wm. Carter.
Leasburg, P. H. Joiner.
Yanceyville, T. S. Campbell.
Halifax, J. P. Simpson and J. S. Davis.
" Colored Mission, J. Goodman.
Staunton, J. C. Mann.
Franklin, S. J. Spotts and J. H. Jefferson.
Patrick, C. H. Phillips.
Henry, T. B. James.
Germanton, S. S. Bryant.
President of Danville F. College, Jas. A. Dean.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT—R. T. HEFLIN, P. E.
Washington Station, Joseph H. Wheeler.
Tar River, James Jameison.
Nash, J. Johnson.
Plymouth, A. Weaver.
Williamston, J. D. Halstead.
Tarborough, R. J. Carson.
Columbia, J. Avent.
Mattamuskeet, W. W. Nesbitt and C. W. King.
Bath Mission, S. B. Dozier.
Neuse, H. H. Hines.
NEW BERNE DISTRICT—IRA T. WYCHE, P. E.
New Berne Centenary, J. W. Tucker.
Andrew Chapel, W. S. Chaffin.
New Berne Circuit, J. W. Pearson.
Trent, W. F. Clegg.
Wilson, A. Gattis.
Snow Hill, W. M. Jordan.
Smithfield, P. J. Carroway.
Duplin, M. L. Douglas.
Goldsborough, C. F. Deems.
Onslow, D. C. Johnson.
Beaufort, T. W. Guthrie.
Kinston, J. J. Hines.
Goldsborough F. College, J. H. Brent, Pres't.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT—D B. NICHOLSON, P. E.
Wilmington, Front Street, S. M. Frost.
" Fifth Street, T. P. Ricaud.
Topsail, L. W. Martin.
Sampson, W. M. Walsh.
South River, M. N. Taylor.
Fayetteville Station, Wm. E. Pell.
" Circuit, D. Culbreth.
Bladen, C. P. Jones and S. DePeeler.
" Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Cape Fear Colored Mission, G. W. Farrabee.
Smithville, J. M. Andrews.
Whiteville, J. B. Martin.
Rocky Point, A. F. Harriss.
Wm. J. Langdon, to the Seamen of Wilmington.
ATLANTIC DISTRICT. JOHN JONES, P. E
Straits, Isham H. Hill.
Cape Lookout, Z. F. Meekins.
Portsmouth, Thomas McRae.
Cape Hatteras to be supplied.
A. S. Andrews and J. L. Catton, transferred to Alabama.
The next Conference is to be held in Wilmington.
The session of Conference was protracted to the extent of a fortnight by the consideration of a difficulty between two Ministers, which was finally honorably and amicably settled.
Fayetteville Obs.

The Result in Massachusetts.

We trust that the southern people, and especially the southern whigs, will carefully scrutinise and deliberate upon the result of Monday's election in Massachusetts. Abolition, religious intolerance, and political proscription have swept the State from the centre to the circumference, and revolutionary doctrines reign supreme. In order to let the South see the platform on which the know-nothings have triumphed. (and especially in face of the efforts now making to inoculate the South with that dangerous fanaticism, we copy the following resolutions adopted by a recent convention of that party before the last election:

"*Resolved*, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant successes of the republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and we trust these victories, are a fore shadow of others soon to come, by which the free States shall present one solid phalanx of opposition to the aggressions of slavery.

"*Resolved*, That in the present chaotic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only star above the horizon is the love of human liberty and the abhorrence of slavery, and that it is the duty of all anti-slavery men to rally around the republican party as an organization which invites the united action of the people on the one transcending question of slave dominion which now divides the Union.

"Whereas, Roman Catholicism and slavery, being alike founded and supported on the basis of ignorance and tyranny, and being therefore natural allies in every warfare against liberty and enlightenment: therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That there can exist no real hostility to Roman Catholicism which does not embrace slavery, its natural co-worker in opposition to freedom and republican institutions."

FREE TICKETS ON RAILROADS.—The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, closed their report recently made to the stockholders, assembled in Raleigh at the Fourth Annual meeting of the company, with the following very sensible paragraph. We commend it to the careful consideration of other railroad companies:

"We recommend to your consideration the subject of Free Ticketts on the Road. The customs and courtesies of Railroad Companies have let to abuses in this respect to which the reforming hand is being applied all over the country. The whole system, as now practised, is injurious, and unjust to Stockholders, and calculated to render the Company and its affairs unpopular by compelling them to make odious discriminations; and being founded in no obligation due from the Companies to the public or individuals, ought to be essentially modified. But the Board does not feel at liberty to impose any greater restrictions than now exist, without the concurrent action and co-operation of neighboring and connecting Roads. We therefore suggest for your consideration the propriety of some action expressive of your views on the subject, and preparatory to inviting joint action on the part of this and connecting Roads.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Later and Important from Mexico—Defeat of the Revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Mexican dates to the 4th have been received here, by the arrival of the steamer Orizaba.

A battle had been fought near Campo De Guerrero, in which the revolutionists were routed, with a loss of 200 men.

Santa Anna's health is restored. Gen Almonte is going to Vienna as Ambassador. Arrango, who is now Consul at New Orleans, will take his place.

The American barque Avalanche foundered 75 miles from Vera Cruz. Crew saved.

There have been terrible storms on the Mexican coast, doing great damage. The storm was severest in the region of Acapulco.

The schooner Santa Anna had been wrecked, and 70 of her passengers and crew were lost.

"What's that, Isaac?" asked Mrs. Partington, as Ike came in with a little brass eagle bosom pin, with a little brass star, attached by a little brass chain to his little jacket collar. He took a big attitude, struck his fist, as large as an apple two for a cent, upon his breast, and replied that he was a know nothing. "A what?" said she, closing the mouth of her reticule, in which she had been seeking for a piece of chalk that had long been used up on a brick wall opposite, "a know nothing?" holding the reticule tightly, as if she had got the idea bagged; "well, you poor child, you may not know so much as some, but you aint an idiom nuther, and though it 's always well to be humble, and not pretend to know things when you don't, it is n't well to go round bragging about not knowing nothing, and proving yourself a fool when folks don't suspect it. You will find full enough to do it without you." Ike heard the oration patiently, but the glittering brass held a prominent place, notwithstanding, in the toilet arrangements of the hope of Partington.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS OF SILAS WRIGHT.—The following noble sentiments, enunciated by the late Silas Wright, are particularly appropriate at the present time, when sectionalism and disunionism are rife in the land:

"If there be those among us who, *misled by a mistaken sympathy, or by sudden excitement*, upon any subject, are forgetting their obligations to *the whole country*, to the constitution and the Union, let us use every effort of persuasion and example to awaken them to a sense of their dangerous error. If those who, for the sake of private interest, personal ambition or momentary political success are willing to experiment upon the public passions, to treat lightly their constitutional obligations, to foment sectional jealousies and raise up geographical distinctions within the Union, let the absence of our countenance and support convince such that the personal gratification or public sevices of any man are not objects of sufficient magnitude to be gained at the expense of the harmony of the country, the peace of the Union, or a single letter in the list of our consitutional duties. If among us there be any—which Heaven forbid! who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our confederacy and destroy the constitution which binds us together, let the fate of an Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companion, until, like him they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy."

A Difficulty Temporarily Adjusted.

After a brief visit, Hon. William Aiken left Washington last evening for his residence in Charleston, South Carolina. The object of Mr. Aiken's visit to the seat of government was to effect a satisfactory arrangement between the Postmaster General and the South Carolina Railroad Company relative to the amount of compensation to be received by the latter for the transportation of the great southern mail over their improvement. It gives us much pleasure to state that a temporary arrangement, to expire on the 1st of January next, has been effected. In the mean time, it is to be hoped that congressional interposition may effect a permanent and general system of compensation, in consonance with the just wishes of the department and the true interest of the various railroad companies now employed in conveying the mails.—*Washington Union, 16th inst.*

CLARK MILLS.—We regret to find the subjoined paragraph in the Washington Union of Saturday:

"We are pained to hear that the establishment of this distinguished artist has been visited with a calamity by which he suffers severe pecuniary loss, and which will delay the completion of the great works which he had commenced—the equestrian statues of Washington and Jackson. Yesterday afternoon, whilst his furnace was in full blast, the roof from some unexplained cause, took fire, and, notwithstanding great efforts were made to save the model of the statue of Gen. Jackson and the building, they were in an incredibly short time, destroyed by the flames. Several castings of the statue had been taken and placed outside of the foundry, and were saved. The loss sustained by this fire is estimated at six to ten thousand dollars, and the destruction of the model for the statue is particularly to be regretted as it cannot be reproduced but with great labour and heavy expense. There was no insurance on the property.

"We give place to this intelligence with sincere regret; but, knowing the indomitable energy of Mr. Mills as we do, we do not entertain a doubt that he will arise like the fabled bird of antiquity, and pursue his business with renewed energy and success. He has been tried in the furnace of affliction, but ultimately he will come out unscathed."

STATE BONDS.—The State Treasurer advertises for sale $114,000 N. C. Coupon Bonds, for the benefit of Weldon and Gaston Rail Road and for the Neuse and Tar River improvement Proposals will be received until the 20th of December. Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each.

The Philadelphians affirm that their city contains more inhabitants than New York, although the census places the latter place 100,000 ahead. The Pennsylvanian says Philadelphia has 24,000 more houses, and cast four thousand more votes than New York. It adds—

"Great efforts were of course made in New York, while the marshal was taking the census, to run the number of inhabitants up to the hig est possible figure, in order to claim precedence of Philadelphia.—With this object in view, the entire number of seamen on board all the vessels in port, during the several months the census was in the hands of the marshal, whether connected with foreign commerce or otherwise, was counted on board their vessels, again and again, in addition to be reckoned at their various places of residence. The transient population in the numerous hotels and private houses were taken into the account, and each head of a family was made to constitute a family, that the number of families might bear some approximation to the aggregate population, according to the usual mode of making the calculation, the floating population of New York cannot amount to less than 100,000 daily. The permanent population is not now, and we doubt much whether it ever has equaled that of Philadelphia. The greater vote in the latter city, and the larger number of houses, plainly indicate the truth of this assertion, and however mortifying it may be to the pride of the New Yorkers, they cannot avoid the convincing testimony of these two clear facts."

From the Albany Atlas.

The Dissolution of the Bronson Party.

It is said that Mr. Bronson was not cognizant of the secret movement by which his followers were turned *en masse* into the know-nothing camp.

In that case, the betrayal of party duty was all the more infamons on the part of his associates. They had urged him to put himself in collision with Mr. Secretary Guthrie a year ago, and they promised him all the honors due to self-sacrificing heroism. They detached him from the party which had bestowed honors upon him all his life long, with the promise of the chair of State. They forced him to run as their candidate against his disclaimers. They repelled all support from the other section of democrats, and declared that such "coalitions" were "infamous."

Having made Mr. Bronson a candidate, they compelled him to write that series of contradictory letters which so lowered his reputation as a politician and a candid man.

Having exacted these sacrifices, they ranaway from him in the very heat of the battle, and rushed pell-mell into the Ullman camp. The thirty-odd thousand men who still hold up the standard thus deserted by their leaders look with bewilderment upon this stupendous act of treason, and with indignation at the cowardly falsehoods behind which it is sought to be sheltered.

The cause of Bronson had been presented as a national one, and above all as a democratic one To the last moment Dickinson and O'Connor had upheld him as the imbodiment of certain very abstract, but very precious ideas. We do not doubt, we never doubted, that many of his supporters were men of the hardest metal and the intensest stamp of democracy. They were paraded in the show-windows of the bogus-dealers as specimens of the solid capital and real coin, while the remainder was but gross counterfeit of base alloy.

Political history shows no fraud so great as this! The Ullman party, in which these deserters took refuge, was the opposite in principle and in organization of that which had declared for Judge Bronson. It was an *omnium gatherum* of factions, which, so far from having a national policy, had not a State policy or a platform broader than sufficed for the exigencies of ward politics. Secret, proscriptive, the play-thing of factions, changeable and ephemeral, with the worst principles of the alien and sedition law era for its creed, it is the last place to which we should look to find the so-called *adamantine* party.

The main part is there, however. The rest is broken up into fragments, and sold off cheap to the highest bidder.

It has done its worst; and let that worst be all that the worst enemies of democracy hope for, it cannot exceed the extent it has done. The democracy of New York stand alone—a united, consolidated, integral party. It will so stand alone for the future. Those who are not of it are against it. It will attract to its ranks the mass of men who have democratic hearts, and who are imbued with the sentiments of true republicanism. It will be the centre of the new contest; and will resist successfully, we believe, that reaction against republicanism and liberalism which sets in strongly here as it has recently in Europe, and threatens as disastrous ends.

Whether the head of the ticket in the recent contest is voted in or counted out, the result is still the same. The party stands, and stands alone—intact, indomitable, and above all factions, and as confident of future ascendency and power as it is conscious of its present existence.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16th.—The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at her wharf at Jersey City this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of November, and therefore brings three days later intelligence from Europe. The news from the seat of war is of a highly important character. The commercial advices are unimportant.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

On the 25th ult. 30,000 Russians attacked the English camp at Balaklava and defeated them, with a loss to the English of 500 men and 11 cannon. The Russians also stormed and carried four redoubts.—During the fight three regiments of English light cavalry were exposed to a cross fire of the Russian batteries, and suffered immensely.

The French position was attacked the following day by 8,000 Russians, but the latter were repulsed with great slaughter.

The latest accounts state that the siege of Sebastopol is still progressing.

The English accounts represent that the allies had defeated the Russians at Balaklava; while the Russians on the contrary, say they have gained the victory.

Russian accounts say that the allies have suffered two defeats—the French had their works and 16 guns destroyed, and that the English were routed at Balaklava.

The very latest accounts indicate that the allies are in an extremely critical position, and that the Russian forces are daily gaining ground.

The Times has despatches announcing that the cannonade before Sebastopol was uninterrupted for seven days. The fire of the Russians was said to be slackening, but the French works are much injured The British are said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works.

A deserter says that the loss of the Russians is very great.

A fire broke out in Sebastopol on the 22d, and was still raging at last accounts.

Omar Pasha having commenced opperation against Dobrudsena, the march of the Russian troops had been stopped by Gortschakoff.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office, from Lord Ratcliffe, just before the departure of the Asia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—midnight.—The captain of the English steamer Transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms the greatest part of the information brought this morning by the French ship. It appears, by his account that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about thirty thousand. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first we sent out the Ottomans and Scotch. The Turks gave way and left the guns, which, being seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, however, remained firm until other force arrived, when the Russian were obliged to yield. The Russians, nevertheless, remained masters of two forts from which they continued to fire on the allies—Three regiments of English light infantry suffered immensely. The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. The next day this position was attacked, as well from the side of the Zuri as from Balaklava, by eight thousand Russians, who were repulsed with great slaughter; their loss must have been very great.

Among the names of the killed and wounded of the allies are none of the general officers.

The loss of life in Sebastopol is so great that the air is said to be tainted by the number of the unburied dead.

Lord Reglan is understood to be favorable to a long bombardment in preference to an immediate assault.

Per contra, the Me-Wimer Luland published the following knickenef, dated Bessarabia, 29th October:

The following is another version of the Russian attack on the English:

On the 25th General Leprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took four redoubts which protected their position; also took eleven guns At the same time a powerful attack by cannonades was made, which cost the English one-half of their light cavalry; and Lord Camdigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

The Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this, and say that the English cavalry lost 500.

It is certain the Russians had received considerable reinforcements, and still stronger corps were expected from Perekop.

The English accounts say that the British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance. The Russians then retired.

It is said that two Russian men-of-war, that had been careened over in the harbor, to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of the allies.

The supply of water is beginning to fail the besieged in Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, having been detected as a Russian spy, has been sent to Constantinople for trial.

Menschikoff reports, officially, that the loss of the Russians at Alma was 4,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. Soule has departed for Madrid—[we suppose in the San Jacinto, via Southampton.]

No rupture is anticipated between the American and French governments, although the London Times asserts that it has positive evidence of Soule's complicity with the red republicans of France.

The Paris Constitutionnel has no doubt that the American government will repudiate Mr. Soule's acts. The Paris journals generally comment temperately on the subject.

France and England, it is rumored, have resolved upon sending a strong squadron to Cuba.

The affairs between Austria and Prussia still remain in an unsatisfactory condition. Difficulties continue to exist in Hungary and Poland as before.

Ireland is quiet.

England and France are intensely anxious about the result of affairs in the Crimea, about which there are apprehensions of unfavorable results.

Mr. Buchanan has not yet taken any part about Mr Soule's insult. He believes the affair will be amicably adjusted.

Mr. Mason, United States minister at Paris, has had another interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who assured him that there were good reasons for the conduct of the French authorities in reference to Mr. Soule, and that they should be forthcoming at the proper time. It the mean time Mr. Mason might confer with his government.

It is said that Mr. Mason had an interview with the Emperor on the following day; but what occurred has not transpired. It does not appear that the interview was satisfactory to our minister.

THE FORGERIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On the 7th ultimo, San Francisco was thrown into the greatest excitement in consequence of the rumor that Henry Meiggs, late a member of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the most extensive lumber merchants in the State, had failed for $800,000; that several forgeries had been discovered; that Meiggs had purchased the barque American, fitted it up in a splendid style, and taking with him his family, and his brother, John G. Meiggs, recently elected Comptroller, and a large amount of treasure, set sail "for ports in the Pacific." The matter has been pretty extensively investigated since, and the following is probably not very far from the true amount of the loss sustained by Meiggs' operations:

Amount of failure	$800,000
Comptroller's warrants forged	500,000
California Lumber Company forged	300,000
Forgeries on Sundry firms	60,000
Total	$1,600,000

The warrants were generally made out in favor of Jesse L. Wetmore, and in sums of 200 to $1,000. At first it was thought that the plate as well as the signatures were counterfeit, but it is now conceded that the former was genuine; and so admirably were the latter executed that the mayor and comptroller each pronounced them their own writing. In addition to the above it is believed that some 300,000 or $400,-000 of the forged comptroller's warrants have been hypotheeated in New-York.

Meiggs was born in Cattskill, N. Y., and lived for many years in Williamsburg, where he was long a member of the City Council. It is said that he became bankrupt in New-York.

Redemption of the public Debt for the Week ending Saturday, November 18, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$39,000
" 1846	41,000
" 1847	90,600
" 1848	33,700
Total	204,300

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.—The President is understood to be already busily engaged in the labors always incident to the preparation of the annual message.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.—Two hundred and four of the late garrison at Aland are confined a Lewes. The men are Finlanders, but the officers, although Russian born, are descendants of French and German families. The officers are permitted out on parole. A large shed has been fitted up for the men to make up toys in for sale to the public; and here may be seen a considerable number of them sitting on the ground cutting out of single pieces of wood with a knife, chains, representations of crowns of thorns, and puzzles. Most of the men speak three languages, Turkish, Swedish and Russian. The London Times says if a comparison were made between the prisoners now in this goal, and one of our regiments, we almost fear the "northern barbarians" would carry off the palm. The majority of them are not only able to read, but can write tolerably well, particularly the sergeants and other subordinate officers.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 16.—Bacon 12½@13; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 12@13, Laguira 13½@00, St. Domingo 00@00; Cotton 8@8½; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $8 10@8 25, Fine 8 00@0 00, scratched $7 75@0 00; Grain—Corn $0 90@$1 00, Wheat $0 00@0 00, Oats 60@00, Peas $1 00@; Rye $1 10@$1 15; Hides—dry, 10@11, green 4@5; Lard 13@14; Molasses—Cuba 25@26, New Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p. (sack,) $2 00@0 00; Alum, (bu.) 0@60.

Cotton—We reduce ¼ on all grades. Flour—Some little fluctuation Corn—market firm. Oats—We advance to 60 cents. Yellow dip Turpentine $3 15, Virgin $2 60, Scrape $1 50. Spirits 43.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—Crude Turpentine is in fair demand for export, with however, unimportant sales since Friday—stock, 5 @ 600 bbls. The market for Spirits Turpentine, with favorable Foreign accounts, and a good demand for export and home consumption, has advanced 3@4 cents ₱ gallon closing firmly at our highest figures, with a greatly reduced stock, and most of that not in shipping order—stock about 4000 bbls. Common Rosin is in good demand, and steady at $2 for large Wilmington. Medium grades continue plenty, and unsaleable. Tar is in fair demand for consumption, at about previous prices—supply fair. The sales are 500 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine at $4 62½ ₱ 280 lb.; 3500 Spirits Turpentine, beginning at 50 cents, cash and 30 days, and including lots at 50½ @ 53, cash, in merchantable order, 52 @ 54, cash, in shipping order, and about 2000 at 51½, 15 days, and 52½ @ 56, 99 days, with some at 53, 30 and 55, 60 days; 200 North County Common Rosin, $1 90; 6000 Wilmington and Newberne, part strained, $2 ₱ 310 lb.; 100 Opaque, $2 25; 2750 low No. 1, $2 50; 500 White, $3 25 @ $3 87½ ₱ 280 lb.; 100 Wilmington Rope Tar, $4 50; and 11 @ 1200 Thin Washington, supposed $3 75 as it run.

Rice—About 400 tcs. have been sold since our last at 5 @ 5¾ cents, cash. The arrivals continue light and the stock does not accumulate.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Cotton—Denistown reports the sales of the week to be 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 bales, and exporters 4,000. Sales of fair Orleans at 6¼; Middling 5¾; Upland, fair, 6; middling 5¾. The demand had been fair, middling qualities had advanced 1-16.

Breadstuffs—Dennistown quotes the market heavy during the week, but improved at the close, at a decline of 1s. on Flour, 3d. on Wheat and 1s. for Corn. The quotations are—Western Canal 41s.; Ohio nominal at 45s. Wheat quiet at 12s. for white and 11s.@11s. 9d. for red and mixed. Corn—Sales of yellow and white at 44s.

Provisions—Gardner reports beef active; Bacon and Pork also active. Lard—The demand is fair, holders firm at 54s.

Tallow—Prices are in favor of buyers.

Rosin—Demand active and prices unchanged. Turpentine—Nothing doing Spirits held at 41s